

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

TENNIS BATS, BALLS, NETS, SHOES

and HATS.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

The New LIFE SAVING GARMENTS.

REVOLVERS, English and American.

Chubb's & Chatwood's Fire-proof SAFES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883.

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## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

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## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33-RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq., LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

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YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 65 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

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## Intimations.

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

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J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORBET & SONS, MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. D. BALL, Esq., Marshall, to Sell by Public Auction,

### TO-MORROW,

the 12th of April, 1883, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

SUNDRY SURPLUS STORES, &c.,

Ex Ship "CHANDERNAGOR,"

comprising:—

PICKLES, PEPPER, SALT, FLOUR, OLIVES, OLIVE OIL, VINEGAR, PRESERVED MEATS and SOUP in Tins; WINES, 11 Casks of PORK, 13 Casks of BEEF, and 7 Casks CLARET.

GLASS and PLATED WARE; DINNER SET, 4 CHAIRS, 1 CLOCK, &c.

4 Large BLOCKS.

1 FRENCH SCALE weighing 400 Kilos.

1 CHRONOMETER by DEUT. LONDON, &c., &c.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on

### FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1883, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at the Residence of the late Mr. JUSTICE F. SNOWDEN, Caine Road,—

THE WHOLE of HIS ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting:—

MAHOGANY and EBONIZED CHAIRS, COUCHES, OTTOMAN SETTEE, CARD and SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, CRYSTAL CASALIER, CARPET, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.

MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, CARVED SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.

BRASS BEDSTEADS, MAPLE WARD-ROBE, with MIRROR FRONT, DRESSING TABLES, TOILET GLASSES, BED ROOM COUCHES, BOOK CASES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by COLLARD and COLLARD.

SUNDRY WINES, &c., &c.

The LIBRARY of LAW BOOKS, and other WORKS will be sold at a future date of which due notice will be given.

N.B.—Catalogues will be issued and all will be on view on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at NOON.

TERMS.—Cash.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE HOUSES

IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, by Order of the MORTGAGEE, on

### SATURDAY,

the 14th day of April, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.—

### 1ST LOT.

The HOUSE No. 79, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 15½ feet, on the East and West 27½ feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.10.8. for 999 years from the 4th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 531.

2ND LOT.

The HOUSE No. 81, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 14 feet, East and West 27½ feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.7.7½ for 999 years from 9th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 530.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE MORTGAGEE has instructed the Undersigned to Sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 17th day of April, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND with the FIVE HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86, and 88, in Bonham Strand, measuring 6,163 square feet, and Registered as the Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 34.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE HOUSES

IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of April, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises.

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered as INLAND LOTS 447 and 448, measuring on Queen's Road West and on First Street 105 feet, on the East and West sides 210 feet, containing in the whole more or less 11,024 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$168, for 999 years from the 12th June, 1862. Together with the 7 HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos. 312 to 326, and 8 HOUSES on First Street, Nos. 79 to 93.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

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## Intimations.

# JUST RECEIVED.

## A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

# SHOES.

CHILDRENS' .....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES' .....FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

# ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883.

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## SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

# SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VILLAGES in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

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# "NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

ALSO,

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883.

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# W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW LOT OF VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED.

NEW CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE NEW COMBINATION DRAWING SLATES FOR CHILDREN.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

PLAQUES, WALL-POCKETS, BOOKSLIDES, PASSE PARTOUTS, VELVET MIRRORS, PAINTED PANELS, AND FINE ART GOODS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

BRYANT AND STRATTONS BOOK-KEEPING.

ARNOLD'S NEW POEM "PEARLS OF THE FAITH" OR "ISLAM'S ROSARY."

ZOLA'S NEW NOVELS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH "IN THE WHIRLPOOL," "CLAUDE'S CONFESSION."

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

BREWER'S GUIDE TO HONGKONG NOW READY.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1883.

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## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

"VICTORIA DISPENSARY."

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART MUNN MCLEISH will SIGN my Name Per Procuration.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883.

### LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between

Mutiny Pier and Government House

A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and

CRUST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

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## For Sale.

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS

COKE

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883.

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### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

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It would appear to us that the home government ought to remove the obstacles that hinder colonial prosperity, by expending, when necessary, large sums to accomplish the desired end.

This duty is the more enforced when its exercise is confined to authorities well qualified to perform certain sums to works of general utility.

Unfortunately, however, the Portuguese Government, against all the principles of justice, morality, political economy and common sense, lends a deaf ear to the repeated clamours of the people, re-echoed by the press and by the demands of the colonial governors for the clearing of the harbour and for several other urgently needed improvements.

The Portuguese Government that only remembers the colony when they want to fabricate a member of Parliament or favour a protégé, have lost all the credit to themselves and to the nation at large; it has issued this infamous decree, which has done the ill-feeling already prevailing among the inhabitants of this city and even extended them to the liveliest indignation that can be imagined.

What confidence can the government deserve, when it so proudly dissimulates our welfare, and so pertinaciously works under your rule? What gratitude are the government authorities entitled to, when they are endeavouring to sink us in ignorance, when they deny us instruction, when they allow our scanty trade to disappear entirely, careless as they are in removing the obstructions to our shipping; when they prevent us from earning a decent livelihood abroad, as they do so, it is even the benefit of our country with China, as well as competent Consular Courts that might insure our persons and property; when they expose us to the dire consequences of an epidemic, through their want of proper drainage; and the abolition of the focus of infection, which prevail in certain quarters of the town; when for the height of misfortune and scandal, the said government, being eager for money, but as equally devoid of both tact and science of creating and exploring the true sources of wealth, now come down on us like a hail storm, inflicting death on the very funds of which we stand in the most need if we wish to prosper?

The Colony of Macao had requested the Secretary for the Colonies at Lisbon, to authorize the expenses required for dredging the harbour and for some other urgent public works.

In the said Secretary replied in this noble strain:—Remit me monthly 75 thousand milreis; or 100 thousand per annum ; remit us also the whole surplus funds that may stand to the credit of the Treasury at the expiration of every year; and I will grant you what the inhabitants of Macao desire, their ships for free tonnage.

We answer Macao: then shift for yourself! We never say they can't only don't try our patience too much; don trouble us with petitions for the improvement of your harbour; we won't listen to you."

Such is the stupid, automatic mood assumed by the servants of the Lisbon Government towards the Portuguese Colony of Macao!

Now, in order that this remittance of 160 thousand milreis annually to the said Colony's treasury should finally leave place, both monthly and yearly, let us see how the Colonial Office in London has tampered with and modified our rights.

To begin with, we find that the said office takes away all the directly and indirectly derived income from the Port, Trade, Salt and Opium monopolies, the annual amount varying between £80,000 and £90,000 sterling.

Then comes the licence for brokers, the permission to open up the area of the market for civic character, and about other municipal matters.

As the home government would not abandon such doubtful sources of revenue, because if they want it money, by hook or by crook.

On the side of Expenditure, the following strenuous efforts have been effected, with a view to raise the revenue to spend it:

The first resolution to operate was the raising of the colony's taxation on Katty, tobacco, wine, spirits, and opium, and consequently destroying the crops depending on the policy and industry of the natives.



Demetrio Barros and M. dos Remedios, from the Court of Chinese Affairs. Messrs. Luciano Lopes, Hermenegildo Pitter, Alfredo de Carvalho and António Rodrigues, from the Treasury Department. Messrs. A. V. V. Ribeiro, F. X. da Rosa, D. Simões, from the Ecclesiastical Department: four Missionaries in Timor; the Superior of the Hai-nam Mission.—Mr. José de Lemos, now blind, and a former clerk of the Board of Orphans, and Gabriel Li, now paralysed, and Chinese lawyer for the Court of Chinese Affairs, who are both septuagenarians and have been long since in expectation of their pensions, after thirty years of civil service, have also been irretrievably reduced to destitution. An express decree has forbidden every species of gratuity, and a few more functionaries have been consequently deprived of their earnings, such as the fire-inspector, the ordnance and material officers, some members of the Board of Taxation, the Colonel in command of the Monte fort and several other public officials on extra duty.

Such is the behaviour of our dear mother-country towards this colony; for her devices for grasping our public money, proceedings so revolting that there is no parallel for them in modern history. We shall not, therefore, be surprised if the Minister for the Colonies—"Do you, Mr. Melly Gourcay, call this administering the Colonies and redressing their urgent wants? Was it for this purpose, that you forbade the Colonial Governors to make use of the powers granted to them by Art. 15, s. 2 of the additional Act to our Constitutional Charter? Could you, from conviction, decree such measures, and will the country suffer in silence such an insult to its dignity, its rights, to common sense and justice? Are you not stung with remorse by such evil-doing? The inhabitants of Macao are conquered people. They shall not remain ignorant of what we hear, indeed, that the Municipality has officially requested from the Board of Exchequer a copy of the monstrous decree; that they are going to assemble a public meeting in order to raise a solemn protest against the measures embodied in that decree. They may rely on our prompt co-operation, as well as on that of our colleagues who will not fail to join in a common cause. We hope our parliamentary representative will make a formal appeal to the Cortes. Meanwhile, let us ask Mr. Scarnichia, whether he was consistent in these gentle measures taken by the Secretary for the Colonies toward Macao. If he was, then his conduct is doubly odious. The deputy must justify himself before his electors and constituents. At all events, if there be any shadow of justice and morality still lingering in the region where live our home authorities, it is to be hoped our protest will have due attention. Otherwise, we might be prone to despair in earnest, and that despair may be fatal in its consequences. We might be led to believe that our political institutions at home are simply undergoing the deadly paroxysm; and in that case it would be better for us to gaze on other flags waving in the breeze than the notorious white-and-blue ensign, on such flags as would guarantee more efficaciously the welfare of their people.

Would to God that our feeble hopes may succeed. Otherwise, hard as the duty would be, we would not refrain from accomplishing the inextinguishable mission now devolving upon us. We would advise our co-citizens to take to a more energetic line of action. We are under no earthly obligation to pay taxes which do not redound to our own benefit. Should we be compelled to refuse paying taxes, it would not be surprising to see the Government pouring lawsuits upon us, and enforcing the collection of contributions. But in that case, true patriotism will fail to implant in us the adoption of that efficacious principle, which in Ireland is associated with the name of Captain Boycott.

#### H. S. BIDWELL v. THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

**SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIM.**  
This action was heard in the Danish Consular Court on the 25th January before W. Paterson, Esq., Acting Danish Consul, and Messrs. A. A. Krauss and C. G. Warburg, Assessors. Plaintiff, who was described as merchant and commission agent, claimed five per cent commission on all telegraph lines constructed by the Great Northern Telegraph Company in China, on the grounds that he had introduced Mr. C. A. Schultz, the Agent of the Company at Tientsin, to Sheng, Taotai, and that this introduction, combined with the plaintiff's influence, led to the Company constructing telegraph lines in China. Had the plaintiff succeeded fully with his action, he would certainly have been a fortunate man, as five per cent on all telegraph lines constructed and to be constructed in China, with the monopoly, was once supposed to be the case, in the hands of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, would have been a most respectable fortune, easily made by him. But on behalf of the Company, it was shown at the hearing of the case that no such arrangement as that proposed by the plaintiff was concluded by the Company with the Government. On the contrary, the telegraph line that had been built, the line from Tientsin to Shanghai, was constructed solely on account of the Government, the Company having no interest in the undertaking except that of receiving a commission of 10 per cent, on the net cost of the material supplied, while the plaintiff's claim of 5 per cent, on the entire cost of the line amounted to a greater benefit than the Company received. The decision of the Court was reserved, and it was given on the 15th March. After a careful review of the whole facts of the case, the Court decided that the commission claimed by the plaintiff had not been earned, but still thought that the plaintiff should be awarded some remuneration, and this remuneration it fixed at Tls. 2,000 in settlement of all claims plaintiff had against the Company, and ordered the defendants to pay Tls. 305 for costs. Defendants gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Denmark at Copenhagen, but they have since elected to comply with the terms of the judgment of the Court, on condition, we hear, that the plaintiff give a written undertaking that he has no further claim of any kind whatsoever against them. We regard this as a most satisfactory mode of settlement. If the case had gone on appeal to the Supreme Court at Copenhagen, the result would, to say the least, have been decidedly doubtful, whereas the Company, having yielded their right to appeal, and complied with the judgment of the Court places at once Tls. 2,000 in the hands of the plaintiff, which is preferable, we should think, to the uncertainties of the circumstances, of the uncertainties of the law, and this too, in a foreign Court. The opinion of our readers will doubtless be that the plaintiff is a lucky man.—*Shanghai Courier.*

#### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Other London Castle* left Singapore for this port on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 15th.  
The *Steamer Camorra* left Balavia for Hongkong, Saigon on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.  
The *Steamer Nelson* left Sydney on the 3rd instant for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports and Ambrym, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th May.

#### GRIEVANCES OF THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

The Shanghai Police Force has been prominently before the public lately, and the daily papers have all had their say in the matter, and the editors have ventilated their ideas to their heart's content. They have, however, overlooked several matters which concern the members, or at least a portion of the members, of the Force. We think that the Police deserve well of the public and the Press, for it is the system that is defective, and not the men themselves who have a good many grievances to put up with, many of which the public know nothing about, for if the men have ever complained to the Municipal Council, the latter have never enlightened the public on the subject through the meagre weekly reports of the Council meetings. Notwithstanding this ignorance, the members of the Force have grievances, some of which are local and others general. The most important of these is of course the wages they receive. A man joins the Force on Tls. 30 a month, this amount put into dollars does not mean more than \$40, if so much. Now \$1.33 a day is not much for a man to live on. He does not in the full sense of the word "live," he only "exists," and he can do that in his own country without having to come to China. The pay is consequently starvation pay, for if a man does not accept this small pittance, he has to beg or starve, and the Police Force appears to be the last resource to which a hard-up foreigner in Shanghai resorts. Of course there is no disgrace in being a policeman and therefore a policeman should be properly paid. Give a man a fair day's wages and he will, as a rule, do a fair day's work, but if you do not he cannot be expected to give satisfaction. That is our experience, and we presume the experience of every one else. After a time, the policeman gets his pay increased, but he has had to serve twelve months to get the increase. We argue that the wages of a constable at starting should be higher, say at least Tls. 40 a month. When a man joins the Customs out-door staff, he receives Haikwan Tails 40, which is equal to \$60, and as soon as there is a chance of shifting him to an outpost, he receives \$75 and is found in quarters. A dollar in China will not go any further than a shilling in England, therefore \$40 a month is no better than 40 shillings—and a constable's pay is double that—in England or the same value in Europe. Now and again at rare intervals, a constable can make a couple of dollars a night by attending on duty at the Lyceum, or Circus, the Races, or some entertainment of the Clubs, Masonic Hall, etc., but these chances do not come every day, and all the men cannot participate in them. In England and on the Continent of Europe, a constable has many more opportunities of honestly adding to his pay. They are many little things that help him. People require to be called at a certain hour in the morning, for instance, and they pay the constable for calling them. If a constable buys something, he usually gets it cheaper than other people, so that all things put together, a Continental Policeman makes as much as his pay. This kind of thing does not exist in China, the policeman has very limited legitimate chances of adding to his income and he pays for what he buys the same price as other people, whether he purchases necessities or luxuries.

When a constable joins the Municipal Police Force, all he receives besides his uniform are an iron bedstead and a common mattress, only these and nothing more. He is not even supplied with a blanket, though the prisoners are. He finds his own blankets, sheets and furniture. He has to pay his boy \$2 a month and his cook \$2, and pays \$16 a month towards his mess, and at the Central Station, the constables have each to pay a water cooler forty cents a month, the Council being apparently so penurious, that they cannot supply the men with the water that they use to wash themselves with! This is a small matter, but it nevertheless should be remedied as it is a petty piece of meanness on the part of the Council. At the Central Station to the constables are housed like dogs, in fact, some people would take more care of their quadruped, than the Council do of their biped guardians of the peace. The constables are housed in quarters hardly fit for a stable. Some of the men live on the ground floor, which is so damp at times that the walls turn green and the boards are saturated with the damp which rises from the ground underneath. Then again the men are unable to get proper rest at night from various causes, one being that there is a painting press next door clanking away along the night, and that we were going to say "apartments," but that is too grand a word to apply to the quarters of a constable at the Central Station. We believe this nuisance has been complained of, but so far, no stop has been put to the annoyance complained of. The Council cannot afford the men a cook-house to themselves as their food is cooked in the same room as the prisoners' food. The present staff of ten constables at the Central Station is insufficient for the requirements of the district, and there are only two available for this duty, as the remaining eight are otherwise employed, three of them acting as sergeants for which they get no extra pay, one is employed collecting the sampan and cargo boat taxes, one goes out with the chain gang, two collect the native house tax, and one is employed partially at the Local Post Office. In case of a fire these all have to turn out, notwithstanding their other duties, and when any of them have to attend the Police Courts, they still have to take their regular beat, notwithstanding they may have been up all the preceding night. There is another matter which requires attention. The policeman has a seven hours' beat; this is too long a time. It should not be so long, say four hours. At present, a policeman goes out at 3 p.m., returns to the Station for his dinner at 5 p.m. and goes out again at six and is on duty till 11 p.m. The next man goes on at 11 p.m., and remains out till 6 a.m., on the following day. This is too much for a man to do. If the beats were arranged for four hours each, and there were men taken on, then a constable can do eight hours a day in two intervals of four hours each. Another cause of discontent is the fact that, no matter how long a man remains in the Force, there is at present no chance of his rising beyond the grade of sergeant. The Gratuity grievance we dealt with in our last issue and does not require further comment now.—*Tientsin Union.*

#### MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Drindit*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port on the 8th instant at 8 a.m., and is due here on or about the 15th.  
**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The O. & O. steamer *Gall*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 6th instant, and is due here on or about the 16th.  
The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Belle*, with the succeeding American mail, will leave Yokohama on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th.

#### Today's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain F. F. Flack, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [281]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th instant, at NOON, at the Godowns of Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.,

11 (Eleven) Chests PERSIAN OPIUM,

Ex Steamship "ANCONA"

(MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY WHITE ANTS),

For Account of the Concerned.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [280]

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON will act as

SURVEYOR for the BUREAU VERITAS at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCNURDO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [282]

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in

FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [276]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT

OF

THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF

1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM,

REPRINTED FROM

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

No. 7, Peddar's Hill

Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

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#### Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION

AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and

Ship COAL for Sale in large or small

quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Com-

modious small steamers on hire for towing pur-

poses, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any

other House in the Trade.

Apply to

HING LEE,

17, Tung Man Lane.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

T O K K E E.

COAL MERCHANT,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House

and Steam COAL of the best quality, at

moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM

CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE,"

Steam Launches for Hire at \$1 for 1st hour, \$2

for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and

"CUM KAI" at \$2 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour,

and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700]

"WAI SAN YAT PO."

A CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER with

a wide circulation in the Colony and at

the other Ports, at the Moderate Subscription

of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an ex-

cellent medium for ADVERTISERS at Strictly

Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of

over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be

addressed to the Proprietor,

LUK KE SHUN,

No. 9, Gough Street.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [133]

A H O Y.

Hov Lee.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,

&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of our Manufacture.

China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,

Silk Coats & "Spoke" a perfect fit and best

material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls,

Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c.,

&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

The best house in the trade for high-

class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY

of the most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps,

Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are

invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's

Riding Boots.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE

PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-

kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guar-



